

In the specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 19 as follows:

FIG. 1A shows a source object, namely a circle. FIGS. 1B-1H show how the source object is changed when seven of the eight different morph brushes remap and add detail to the circle shown in FIG. 1A. The eighth morph brush, simplify (not shown), can be used by a user to remove control points interactively. Each morph brush has a radius-region of influence that can be selected by a user and that can have variable size and shape. The names of these seven morph brushes are swirl (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1B), warp (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1C), exhale (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1D), inhale (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1E), scallop (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1F), crystallize (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1G), and wrinkle (the effect on the source object is shown in FIG. 1H). The swirl, warp, exhale and inhale brushes are primarily intended for remapping control points on a curve, although these morph brushes generally introduce additional control points as well in order to achieve their visual effect. The scallop, crystallize and wrinkle brushes are primarily intended for introducing details into outlines by introducing additional control points, although these morph brushes generally also remap control points.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 12 as follows:

After new control points have been inserted, the procedure distorts the art (215). The distortion is accomplished by applying a displacement function to each control point that falls within the brush's radius-region of influence. Each morph brush has a unique displacement function defined over the morph brush's region of influence. The displacement function governs how the control points within the brush's region of influence, that is, the tangent handles and the anchor point for each control point triplet, are shifted when the brush is applied to a path. As was seen in Table 1 above, the control point data structures include a flag that is set when a control point is actually distorted. Control points in areas of the curve that are not under the brush's region of influence will not have this flag set.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 21 as follows:

After the art has been distorted, the procedure checks the state of the mouse (220). If the mouse button is depressed, the procedure continues by exporting the intermediate distorted art (225), independently of whether the mouse is moved or stationary. The export step performs the necessary data translation from the curve editing system's internal data structures to the host's native format. This allows a user to view intermediate results of a dragging operation in the host application interactively. In addition to the interactive display of intermediate results during a drag operation, the an export step also occurs when a mouse button is released and the final edit is recorded in the host drawing system's hierarchical object list, as will be described below. Prior to translating any artwork into the host drawing system's native format, the export operation attempts to reduce the number of control points in the curve by examining the control point flags set in the distortion step. For areas of the curve that have not been distorted, the export step retrieves the corresponding sections from the un-inserted copy saved in the insertion step and substitutes these sections into the distorted curve. The reduced curve is then translated into the host's native format.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 8 as follows:

If the state of the mouse in step 220 is that the mouse button has been released (mouse up), this means that the final distorted version of the curve should be added to the hierarchical object list. The procedure exports the final distorted art to the host application (230), just as it did the intermediate distorted art during the drag operation. The procedure then continues by simplifying the art (235). The simplifying step performs (235) the inverse operations of the insertion step (210) and removes excessive control points in the curve. This step can optionally be omitted in the case of interactive display, as it is a relatively expensive calculation. Curve simplification is performed in a piece-wise fashion to areas of the curve that have been distorted. These simplified sections are then substituted back into the complete curve definition. When the curve has been simplified, the final version of the art is inserted into the hierarchical object list (240). This completes the discussion of the morph brush processing procedure.